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SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid, Per Year ... WEEKLY, Per Year .... I estage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. The Deadly Revolution in the Central Park.

As the only journal in this city to approve the law for a new trotting speedway along the western side of the Central Park is the Herald, our contemporary's remarks of vesterday upon this topic possess a singular Interest. The most noticeable feature of its comments is the state of uncertainty as to the precise nature of the project, re-

vealed by this passage in the news columns: "Some persons contend that the proposed new drive designed to accommodate the owners of fast trotters with a free course for speeding their fancy stock. This lusion, however, is not to be accepted until the Park Commissioners approve the plans and announce

If it is not to be a course for speeding trotters, what is it to be for? If the roads already in the Park are not wide enough to accommodate the sort of traffic ordinarily permitted in cities, they can be widened The official view of the editor upon the question of speed appears here:

"It will not be a race track, as some of its opponent have characterized it. Nuch of the driving there though speedier than practicable elsewhere, will no

be of the fastest order." Let us have no misunderstanding regarding this aspect of the intended speedway, either on the part of its advocates or its opponents. It is to be a road for trotting, with the restrictions upon speed now in force withdrawn. Otherwise what is the need of a new and destructive innovation of this extraordinary character? It is to be for trotting outfits wholly and solely, or the single reason for its construction disappears. It is to be made straight and wide, and graded so that a trotter in full flight need not be checked at any portion of it. For that purpose, and that purpose only, for no other can be served safely at the same time, the western side of the Park, perhaps its most rolling and rocky and picturesque part, is to be levelled through hill and hollow; and all the traffic now going and coming through the western side, is to be subjected to the use of tunnels or bridges, of dimensions never before imagined. As to races, there will be races whenever the drivers desire to race. The very prime part of the fun expected will be the freedom to test your horse with the ambitious reinsman who draws up alongside. It will be in the Park as it is to-day on Jerome avenue. If two gentlemen agree to come up together at speed to a certain spot, and then let the brush last for a mile, or for any certain distance beyond, there will be a race as perfect as though the bell rang and the judge said Go! Stakes may be what the matchmakers like. If speed is to be allowed at all, no severity of regulation ordered by the authorities can prevent the freedom of competition. Such a prospect may be criticised from various points of view, but such would be the facts. It may well be said that people would wait along the route liable to provide such exhibi-tions. The Park side of the Eighth avenue would often be black with the crowds eager to witness the contests; and, what has perhaps remained unconsidered, there would inevitably have to be some supplementary alteration of the Park plan to provide facilities for viewing the speedway from within. What the effect of such transformation upon the property on the Eighth avenue would be, cannot now be de-

termined. But it may be conjectured. the more difficult, complicated, and revolutionary it appears; and the more clear is the evidence that it has failed to receive from its promoters the study indispensabl for dealing with it in a spirit of wise regard for the crowning beauty and blessing of New York, the Central Park. The law command ing the construction of the speedway should

The New Navy Bill.

The report with which Mr. HERBERT Chairman of the House Naval Committee accompanied the annual Navy Appropriation bill is not quite convincing. It presents with irresistible force the argument for continuing that reconstruction of the fleet on which Congress has long been engaged: but it falls to show why adding a single vessel is all that can properly be expected at the present session.

Mr. HERBERT explains that there is large unexpended surplus, appropriated in former years to the increase of the navy owing to unexpected delays in building ships and their batteries. He praises as extremely gratifying" the work done but says that the difficulties in manufacturing steel armor make it unadvisable to provide for the two additional battle ships of the Indiana type which the Secretary recommends, or even to provide for one of them. "If a battle ship were author ized now, we could not reasonably expect that the heavy armor it would require could be furnished when needed. Certainly, if reasonable progress were made in its construction, either the new ship or some aiready authorized would be obliged to wait for armor, as several of them are doing now." Accordingly the committee confines itself to providing for a new armored cruiser like the New York, whose plates, being not nearly as thick, can be turned out more rapidly.

While there is an evident sincerity in this view, it should be remembered that our capacities for procuring armor have been oubled by the establishment of the Pitts burgh plant of CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & Co. and further that the success of the latter with its rolled armor is very important. Smaller establishments, which could not undertake to put in a big hammer like the one at Bethlehem, can yet roll plates, at least to a certain extent, and thus our facilities for producing ship armor, taking all

thicknesses, are greatly increased The triumphs of the Naval Ordnance Bureau during the last eighteen months in armor, guns, projectiles, powder, and other appliances have been so conspicuous and so universally acknowledged that its work should be aided by the most liberal appro priations. We need go no further back than the recent trouble with Chili to discover how great a source of reliance it was to on hand a few completed guns for which the ships were not ready, but which, nevertheless, could be turned to account in

various ways for the national defence. The unexpended appropriations relied upon are set apart for specific purposes. and can only be used as those purposes mature. To build a new vessel much preliminary work has to be done in planning, in calling for bids, in deciding upon the aids and upon any alterations meanwhile

recommended, and finally in drawing the contract. The work of construction is cer tainly slow, as the committee suggests, but it may be accelerated by getting this pre-

liminary work out of the way.

In addition, the facilities of the country for building unarmored ships are not now fully employed. Secretary TRACY has urged the construction of some of these, and the vessels he wants, too, are of a kind that could be competed for by the smaller establishments, of which there are many, while the two or three larger may be taken up with the big armored vessels. The Secretary says, in his last report, that "for river service on the Asiatic and South Atlantic stations the navy needs urgently four smaller vessels of special design. He also points out the pressing need of torpedo boats. The small cruisers thus spoken of would be only of 1,200 tons displacement, and would cost only about \$400,000 each, while the torpedo boats would not cost over \$120,000 each, and could be built in the interior or on the Pacific coast as well as in Atlantic yards. We find no provision for either of these classes in the pending bill. Perhaps, starting on its basis of a fine armored cruiser, shortcomings in other re spects may be made up during its progress through Congress.

## Peffer's Latest.

The Hon. WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER, Sen ator in Congress from Kansas, was known as a great economist in Fredonia and Coffeyville twenty years ago. He was known as a profound mind even before the gayety of fate made him the successor of Mr. INGALLS. He had studied the railroad problems, and had settled them in one small but precious book. He had propounded the great idea that Kansas should build railroads until the lines constructed by private capital should be frozen out and confiscated. He had dreamed of continental lines, north and south, east and west, accommodating every county, and imitating the inter section of the parallels of longitude and latitude, only nearer together. It was inevita ble that such a mind should be found in the Farmers' Alliance and the People's party sooner or later. It was inevitable that such a mind should become the ornament and the wonder of the Senate and the world. There is not a single leaf in the capillary forest which makes venerable the countenance o this illustrious sage that is not inscribed with new and valuable financial discoveries 'So long as that man lives," said Gen. HOLT of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT in 1861, "the country is safe," a declaration somewhat hyper bolical. But it may be said in all truth that as long as WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER continues to devote the best blood of his brain to the financial salvation of his country, the country may consider itself saved. Some of our best citizens are beginning to refuse to pay their debts on the ground that if PACTOLUS PEPFER'S life is spared, debt is sure to be abolished. The "crystallized sweat" of his intellect, if we may borrow one of his own happy expressions, is already falling upon poverty, and poverty will cease to exist, in all probability, before the end of his term. Dr. McGLYNN and the rest of the poverty-punchers shrink into nothingness before the Coffeyville Colbert. He has shown how to save the suffering agriculturists of Indiana. That's nothing. They are an ungrateful lot, and didn't know there was anything the matter with them Greater tasks and greater triumphs are before him. He is still in the cradie of Fame. It was not till last Wednesday that the whiskered pard of JEREMY SIMPSON straightened himself up to his full height, and then the celling of the Senate chamber quivered. On March 16, 1892, a day which the BAGEHOTS of the future will regard as the most momentous in the whole history of finance, WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER, formerly of Coffeyville, introduced into the Senate s bill which, we are informed by

of the Nautical Almanac, would, if easted page on page, reach from the House restaurant to Harper's Ferry. But what is ength to a bill so full of scope? The very title of it is a revolution. It is a bill " creat ing a fund for the payment of pensions, and for setting our army of idle laborers at work on extensive public improvements; for the emoval of the strongest incentive to crime among the poor, to vice among the rich; for protecting the American from the influx of undue alien competition; and for other puroses" too numerous to mention. That is what it is to be a statesman. Even an extraordinary mind might be content to have devised a plan to pay pensions, to employ labor, to make rich and poor virtuous and happy. But the Coffeyville Colbert is an extraordinary zenius. What are hurdles to him? He eans over the horned moon. He twists his cowhides around the primum mobile. That man has an intellect such as a syndicate of HAMILTONS and GALLATINS couldn't equal. When he brings in a bill you will do well to graft upon your mind notice that besides everything which that bill is specifically inended to do, it is fitted to do numerous other things concealed in the cavities of the maker's intellectual processes. PEFFER was born with a general welfare preamble in his

one of the computers in the office

constitution. There are thirty-nine articles (if we may leclare the fact without irreverence) in this bill. It will take till at least the Fourth of July to grasp the scheme in all its details. Let us merely touch it. A graduated tax is to be levied on estates. Estates not exseeding the value of \$1,000,000 may be exempted. Estates of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 are to pay one per cent.; \$2,000,000 o \$5,000,000, three per cent.; \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, eight per cent.; \$10,000,000 and upward, eighteen per cent. The net proeeds of the tax are to be distributed among the States in three truly statesmanlike vays. One-third is to be distributed among the States in proportion to their valuation; one-third in proportion to their population; and one-third in proportion to their area. This area distribution is in itself enough to out PEFFER on the southerly exposure of clory. And here let us pause for a moment o give three cheers but no tiger-Mr. Mills's feelings might be hurt-for

area and Texas. Mr. MILLS is a graduated ncome tax man, but he has not the heroic conceptions of the Sunflower thinker. Then there is a tax from one to thirty per cent. on inheritances from \$100,000 to more than \$2,000,000. The States must use the money for three purposes. 1. Pensions and paying the Union soldiers the difference between the value of the greenbacks with which they were paid and gold, with another neat little present in the shape of 6 per cent. interest from Jan. 1, 1866, comounded semi-annually. 2. For building or ettering canals, and improving roads and navigable waters, and for storage reservoirs in the Dryest West. 3. For a national guard. Laborers on canals, roads, and other improvements contemplated by the act must be citizens of the United States. Male adult immigrants must pay \$200 as admission fee to the asylum of the brave and free, and all immigrants between twelve and twenty-one will pay \$100. When the President,

the President of the Senate, and the

Speaker of the House of Representatives hall aver that every American citizen who wants to work can get work at good wages, the charge for admission shall be abolished.

as compared with the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of last 100 401 Tenth assessment of the same munth of t

A nice job for those officials. Mr. PEFFER says in the bill that the proseeds of the taxes on estates and inheritances will amount to between \$1,000,000,-000 and \$1,750,000,000 a year. If that is the case, he is not worth the paper he is printed on if he doesn't clear off the national debt and give \$100,000 to every male adult who votes the People's party ticket. We have great confidence in PEFFER, and we believe that he hasn't half started yet. When he gets a-going it will snow \$1,000 bills, and every tub will have a gold bottom.

The True University Extension. We have received the programme of the Chautauqua Assembly for its summer camp

during the present year. It is a very remarkable list The camp will open on the 80th of June and continue until the 26th of August. The great feature of the July course will be a eries of university extension lectures, as they are called according to a recent terminology. They will be delivered by college Presidents and professors and certain specialists, and their purpose is to give people outside of colleges the benefit of a general study and discussion of subjects pursued

by college students. As a private enterprise, such as Chautauqua is, this is entirely proper, and it may be useful. As an enterprise supported by taxation, according to propositions made to the State, it would be both improper and unnecessary. University education is not a function which belongs to the State, and it can be fully and better performed by private institutions anxious to extend their fame and magnify their influence. Without asking the public aid, Chautauqua is doing everything possible in that way at a trifling cost to its pupils; and no better ecturers and instructors could be provided

for the purpose than it has obtained. In August the Chautauqua Assembly will isten to the teaching of men and women whose instruction will relate to a wide variety of subjects, practical, theoretical religious, and sentimental. A peculiar feature will be a "mock United States Congress." for boys and young men, extending through a session of several weeks. Illustrated scientific lectures will entertain and instruct the attendants. Music will receive much attention. Prize matches in spelling and pronunciation will engage the interest of the people, and there will be many provisions for the mere amusement and diversion of the camp. Meantime the Chautaugua College will be open under the charge of President HARPER of the University of Chicago, and teachers will study their important profession in the department of pedagogy. Every sort of instruction will also be provided for special classes, from cookery and dress reform to penmanship, typewriting, and stenography.

It is a wonderful institution, this Chautauqua Assembly. By directing home studies it extends its influence to hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of the globe, and in its schools on Chautauqua Lake during its summer camp it brings together thousands of men and women anxious to learn of the things of earth and heaven. Its development proves that when there is really a desire for such education as it gives, private zeal and enterprise are always capable of satisfying the demand without help from the State.

So far as there is anything in university extension, as it is called, Chautauqua and the colleges of the Union are hastening gladly and eagerly to take advantage of the opportunity of supplying it.

The Law of Negligence-A Change. In suits where the plaintiff seeks to recover damages for injuries caused by the negligence of the defendant, it is a perfect defence at common law that the injury was lue to want of ordinary care on the pa

of the plaintiff himself, or, as lawyers call it, contributory negligence. There is a bill now before the Legislature of this State which proposes to change this rule and to provide that the negligence of the person sustaining the injury shall be no defence where it was slight in comparison with the negligence of the person causing the injury. The bill also provides that where the negligence of the plaintiff and the defendant shall be equal, no damages can be recovered, and that the "existence and degree of the negligence causing or contributing to the injury complained of shall in all cases be questions of

fact and not of law." The effect of the principal change contemplated by this measure would be to require juries to apportion the blame in all gence suits where both parties were at fault, instead of finding a verdict for the defendant, as they are now required to do. wherever it appears that the plaintiff himelf was to any extent directly to blame for the accident. There can be no doubt that the task would be extremely difficult in practice. Indeed, the reason ordinarily assigned for the prevailing rule which makes contributory negligence an absolute defence is the difficulty of ascertaining just exactly how much each party is to blame, where both have been negligent. The admiralty courts in the trial of collision cases formerly held that where both vessels were in fault the loss should be apportloned be-

tween their owners respectively, according to the degree in which each vessel was plameworthy; but the rule adopted by these tribunals in later cases has been that where both parties are at fault the loss should be equally apportioned between them, although one may be considerably

nore to blame than the other. The declaratory enactment that contributory negligence should in all cases be a question of fact and not of law, would probably deprive Judges of the power they now possess to dismiss the complaint or direct a verdict for the defendant in a negligence case on the ground that the proof clearly

shows the plaintiff to be at fault. Such sweeping changes in the law of negligence should not be made without careful consideration and discussion. We are inclined to think that whatever superiority in abstract justice there is in a rule appor tioning the damages according to the degree of blame, it would be more than counterbalanced in practice by the difficulty of applying such a rule in the actual trial of suits growing out of personal injuries.

Some Supersensuous Nerve.

A deep-revolving philosopher from the Land of Steady Habits, our esteemed contemporary, the Hartford Times, proposes this new theory of political optics to ac count for one of the most curious phenom ena of amateur politics:

"A great many of our people seem to feel, as if in some supersensuous nerve, the coming tides of polit-ical movements and events before they actually come-and oftentimes when all the external or superficial signs seem to point to very different effects. This sharp, flue sense, for which there is no name, and which may perhaps be compared with the sense of the telegraph operator who, holding both ends of the broken wire. Isola' what the message is that passes through him, has been felt by thousands in anticipating the fight, in more than one Presidential election. It is a something as capable of forerunning the fact of party disaster as of success; but it seems in most cases, to belong to the latter aspect of the question; and no doubt if in such a case it errs (for it is not always an infallible spirit of prevision), it must be to not reseate hope and a general spirit of optimism. Something besides this, however, undenshedly does not to the creations to the creations of the es this, however, undoubtedly does go to the crea tion of this foreseeing feeling, and it may be the ind vidual sensitiveness and intelligence of the person even though he be an erroneous seer; a sensitivene and intelligence expanded by times of political excite ment, when large issues seem to hang in the balance "One of the most curious of all these clusive and du-bious waves of impression or feeling seems to be just new experienced by Mr. Cleveland's friends."

The elusive and dubious waves of impression are enguifing the heads of the Mugwumps at present, and whispering into their submerged ears that there is still room for the Stuffed Prophet outside of the Columbian pale. The Connecticut philosopher is rather fearful than hopeful of the visions which the friends of the Claimant think they see. "How much of their prevision is born of mere hope," says the phi losopher, "and how much, if any, of real foreseeing and forefeeling cannot be guessed."

It can be guessed, beloved philosopher and without the help of a guesser who is the seventh son of a seventh son. But it is none the less grateful to have the nerve of the Prophetists more exactly defined. The size and strength of their nerve has long attracted attention. If it is a supersensuous nerve, perhaps the case is explained.

To obviate any possible misunderstanding we are requested to explain that in 1856 Mr. Branton did not move his residence to Washngton. D. C., for the reason that he did no wish to vote for either of the candidates for the Presidency, and chose a place where nobody could vote in order to avoid the necessity of going to the polls and declaring himself. STANTON never used a shallow subterfuge to excuse his acts in a matter of principle. The removal from Pittsburgh to Washington at that time was decided upon by his young wife. to whom he had been married in the month of June previous. He offered her the choice of she preferred Washington. Had he been willing to vote for Buchanan, he could easily have gone back to Pittsburgh for the purposa.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter to Gen. Brace is not be kind some people wanted.—St. Louis Republic. Not of the kind desired by Democrats waiting to see the Stuffed Prophet repudiate his Mugwump body guard's effort to harass the Democracy of the pivotal Empire State, but imbued with every characteristic quality of mental inflation and self-absorption, and correspondingly valuable to the still struggling students of stuffing.

The Hon. John C. Shrehan, our newly appointed Democratic Commissioner of Police was previously the Secretary of the Board of Aqueduct Commissioners. Mr. Sheehan is Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Com mittee in the Thirteenth district, which, under his judicious management, has been perma nently taken out of the Republican column, in which it had been for twenty years, and transformed into a sound and trustworthy Democratic district. Naturally enough Mr. Sherhan has been the cause of much tribulation to the Mugwumps, and the Ecening Post has, from time to time, subjected him to fts thirty-third degree of blistering censure and disapproval. by alluding to him in its columns as "JACK."

The pharisaical hypocrisy of the Mugwump opposition to those good Democrats, of whom Mr. SHEEHAN is fairly typical, and to their elevation to public office, is clearly exposed in the following extract from the minutes of the Aqueduct Board when his resignation came to be considered:

"In accepting the resignation of Mr. Jons C. SHERHAR as Secretary of this Commission, the Aqueduct Com-mission-rs desire to place on record their high appre-clation of his industry, capacity, and fidelity to duty. His administration of the important office of Secretary to this Board has been marked throughout our term a Commission and the interests of the city. He carries with him to his new and more conspicuous office our best wishes for his success and prosperity, and our full confidence in the record he will make in the office to which he has been appointed. "On motion of Commissioner Score, the resignation

was accepted, and the recommendation approved." Commissioner Francis M. Scott, the author and mover of the above resolution, was the de eated Mugwump candidate for Mayor of New York in 1800, and he was on Monday added to the silly-billy committee at 52 William street. o assist in the Democratic task of "enrolling the names of those persons who would be glad to turn over the city, State, or national Government, as the case may be to the Republican party, unless they are permitted to hold the helm and furnish their favorite as pilot.

That is a good and a wholesome resolution which was adopted the other day by the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion. calling upon our Senators and Representatives o support the CALDWELL bill to prevent the printing of advertisements on the United tutes fing. Advertising is a very good thing. but the abuse of a good thing is bad. And while Mr. Caldwell is at it, he might add another clause against gigantic lettering at railroad stations. When a traveller wants to find out the name of a station now, he has to ask the conductor. If he looks out of the window he finds that it is "Sapolio," or "Mastiff," or "Castorine," or "Pain Killer," or "Liver Pads." or "Cosey Flats," or "Choice Lots," o 'Sozodont"; and all these things, with many others too numerous to mention, tend to bother a fellow, especially when the true name of the station is in little yellow letters, and badly weather-beaten at that

Advertising in the newspapers, especially THE SUN, is the best.

We have gratifying news from Boston of the triumph of the hotel waiters who announced that they would go on strike rathe than obey the order to shave off their beards. The hotel bosses have succumbed under the nenace and withdrawn the order, while the waiters have won the day without a centes and now enjoy the right of wearing any kind of beard they like or going beardless if they lease. We congratulate them.

Brooklyn and the Greater Metropelle. To the Epiron of The Sun—Sir: The editorial, "Brook-lyn Misrepresented." in The Sun of even date, is truth self and is another illustration of if you see it in Tax Strit's so. As a Brooklynite and a Democrat I wish to protest against the know-nothing and ignorant man-ner in which our representative, Co., Quigley, ex-presses himself in regard to the will of the peopie, when almost in the same breath he votes to ignore that will which in his language he pretends to be such a champion of. Hoping that you will devise some means of awakening him and the entire Kings county epresentation to a sense of their duty foward those o whom they owe their present position. I am, through A SILENCED ANNEXATIONIST. BROOKLYN, March 17.

Five Million Times No. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I have with much satisfaction just read in your issue of the 9th inst. your editorist. "Five Million Times No." Every man sequainted with the racket now going on in Chicago and ot a Western boomer of one sort or another must sub-

ribe to the correctness of the position you take.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUF-Sir: Should a Democratic andidate for President who has been defeated receive the nomination? I think any sensible man will an-

Bostos, March 16. Forgoties. Editor-Say, Morley, what is J. B. Forsker's name ! Moriey-J. B. Foraker, of course. ard from I'd forgotten it.

> Presidential Possibilities From the Indianapolic Journal, considering Hogg of Texas Who may be a candidate yet:

THE DEMOCRAT POPE.

les XIII, Opening a New Era-Repu ion the True Political Form of Modern Life. ROME, Feb. 27.-The encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII. to the French nation marks a considerable progress in the evolution of Rome oward democracy. This historic and philosophical document has a general reach. especially in the sense that it constitutes a triumph for American ideas and institutions. From the very beginning of his Pontificate the synthetic mind and far-seeing eye of the Holy Father perceived the necessity of a new orientation on the part of the Papacy in its dealings with peoples and with States. The appointment of Monsignor Czacki to Par's was intended to inaugurate the process of adapting the Roman Curia to the new conditions of the century. But this first initiation was rather timid. The Holy See, whether doctrinally or diplomatically, confined itself from 1878 to 1882, to affirming the compatibility of Catholic tradition with the republican form. It was a profession of indifferentism in political questions. The attempt did not succeed Notwithstanding the serenity of the Pontifical affirmations and the consummate tact of the Nuncio, the old parties, camped upon the cadaver of monarchy, with an insolent asperity disputed the future with

ened, wished to take its revenge and strike the Church, which monarchism had attempted to make use of in the electoral areas. Defeated but not conquered, the royalists linked their designs more strongly than ever to religious influences. Their final stand, their last plank for safety, was the consolidation of the clergy and of the Catholic masses with the old wornout and fallen regimes. The Holy See was obliged to wait. From 1882 to 1886 Rome pursued a waiting policy. The Nuncio watched calmly the course of events, because Leo XIII. had foreseen the fatal consequences of the double attitude of the struggling republic and of the monarchi cal parties eager to scale the heights of power. The moral and intellectual schism of the nation, the insecurity of its institutions, the lowering of the national influence abroad, confusion within, the periodical overthrow of min-

the Pontiff of Rome. It was in the days of

reaction against the 16th of May the impru-

dent management of affairs by the Duc de

Broglie, and the bitter struggle of the deposed

dynastic parties for preponderance and dom-

ination. The wise voice of Rome was drowned in war cries and shouts for ven-

reance. The republic, for a moment threat-

istries, the growing depression of the people whose sickened souls sadly contempla spectacle of political decadence; the almost universal aspiration in the social depths for peace and repose; all these things and this state of the public mind, the logical result of the repudiation of the pacific programme of the Holy See, were bound at a given moment to furnish the Pope with an opportunity for intervention. As Leo XIII. himself said. 'Time is the great reformer;" and I may add that it is also an incomparable soother. From 1896 he hoped to be able to knot again

the line that was broken in 1882. He sent his near and dear friend Mgr. Rotelli to Paris as a pledge of conciliation and a prelude to more active cooperation. American questions and the overflow of ideas active in the United States contributed powerfully to determine the Pontifical designs. This was the time when Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Keane, and Mgr. Ireland were pleading in Rome the cause of the Knights of Labor. Upon the shore of the Atlantic Ocean the image of American democracy appeared to unbalanced Europe. The example of American prosperity, the regular and prolific development of its republicanism, overflowing with youth and vitality, the virility of its Catholicism emancipated from the old forms, the founding of the Washington University, that crowning intellectual work of a whole century of labors and of progress: all this entire situation operated like a mainspring upon the Continent. Leo XIII., like Tocqueville, Cantu. De Vogué, Manning, and all far-reaching minds, felt that the future of civilization was there; that the United States, the late comers, were bringing to the world a rejuvenated type and a more healthy

ideal for imitation.
In 1896 Leo XIII. became convinced that in order to succeed it was necessary to go to the bottom. He began the study of the French and Democratic question in all its aspects. From Brussels he called Mgr. Ferrata, the man who was one day to translate into a liplomatic fact his inner thought. He lab with him, initiating him into all the shades of his ideas, all the metamorphoses of his sentiments. Books, reviews, journals, history, documents, memoirs, letters, secret reports made by members of different parties. all were run through and consulted. The more the mind of Leo XIII, studied this new world. the more he became convinced of the fructifying conditions of an evolution in the application of the evangelical ideal.

But Leo XIII. advanced with the slowness of Fabius Cunctator. Precipitation might ruin the whole plan. When, finally, Boulangism disclosed with wild and disordered eloquene the need of pacification and the discontentment of the people in face of the dispersion of minds and the contests of parties. Leo XIII., in the month of October following the downfall of the General, gave the floor to Cardinal Lavigerie, the brilliant organizer of Christian civilization in Africa. The time was propitious. The young generation, tired of constant divisions corrupt parliamentarism, rushed into the study of social questions. On the heights, the intellectual élite felt vaguely the need of God and firm faith for the resuscitation of the country. The clergy were disappointed. The most brilliant hopes had faded out one by one, like the colorless pages of a book into the waste basket. was all around a breeze of revival an aspiration toward peace and stability. Leo XIII. intervened. I will not touch upon the halting places of this advance. I will confine myself to the study of the encyclical, the faithful and immovable expression of the evolution of Leo XIII. Never before has a Pope spoken with such an accent. It is St. Pau giving to the Old World a new faith, the faith of democracy. The encyclical is not only an implicit homago to the young spirit of the American ideal: it is not only the acceptance of the republican form as the political symbol of Catholics: it is more and better than that: it is the codification of democratic ideas, the indication of the new policy to be followed. Leo XIII. goes further than 1878. He does not confine himself to a proclamation of indifference in regard to political matters; he places himself resolutely, as in the United States, just as he admitted to M. Tristan of the Petit Journal, upon the ground of liberty and of common right. It is the old flag of Lamennais, of Dupanloup, of Lacordaire, of Gibbons, of Manning, and of Ireland it is the final adhesion to the democratic régime as the régime of the future and the new form of civilization. What progress What development! What a potent stroke of the oar toward the new shores!

Leo XIII. has thoroughly understood the conditions of our time. Old Pan is dead. A new air, coming from the hills, is reaching the lowest depths of society. The republic is the natural and irresistible form f democracy. Civilization has attained its virile age not only in France, but everywhere else. Royalty is crumbling. It is the fatal law of history. When an institution no longer nds to the needs that called it forth and when its work is finished, it is, like all human things, fatally condemned to dismissal, and finally to ruin. It is a worn out organism. Monarchies created the cen tral power, the State, and national unity. There we have the entire explanation of the history of France and of Europe. While the State stood erect, the living symbol and the central head of a unified nation royalty ran through the cycle of its triumphs In France the revolution broke out earlie than elsewhere, because the work was mor t and had even gone beyond the jus

ly been the bargain between the past and the future, between the new spirit and the old times. Hegel wittily termed them

the dots on the i's-that is to say, an ornament or superfluity. The day when the dynasties accepted this decorative rôle, they signed their death warrant. Cæsarisms may be reproduced, but monarchies never, be cause the dynastic ideal has faded out like a star that has arrived at the end of its career This law of political psychology is so true that, where monarchies have not yet fully accomplished the organization of the State and the work of national unification, the people have adhered to their dynastic loyalty, as in Austria and in Russia. In these two last countries the republic and democracy are still synonymes of an ideal not yet ripened by events. Everywhere else the monarchies have abdicated, and sooner or later they will be carried off by the first shock, or rather without commotion, just as we do away with an institution that is no longer fit for use. This is the reason why the European monarchies have trembled before the movement

of Leo XIII. They have exerted all sorts of pressure upon him to arrest this evolution, using the pretext that it was leading oward an abyse, and affecting to believe that Leo XIII. was towed along by Cardinal Ram polla and Lavigerie. Stubborn and self-willed. Leo XIII, has not allowed himself to be intimidated. A work of faith, of intuition, and of courage, the encyclical sounds the Easter cells of the future. Democracy will spread itself around the world. Is it not strange that the Papacy has become the impulsor of modern life? Is not Leo XIII., like Innocent IIL and Sextus V., bringing about a new era?

## Distastet Dr. Parkburet's Mind.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I read with amazement in THE SUN'S report of Dr. Parkhurst's extraordinary pulpit talk last Sunday the clergyman's intimation that he proposes slumming tour in an edifice supposedly dedicated to the spread of true religion and the inculcation of habits of pure living and of pure impulses and thoughts, especially among the young. The effect of this Presbyterian divine's essay in impressing the sore necessity of such moral living and modes of thought in this community upon his select audience on a Sunday morning is thus bluntly and honestly de-scribed by your reporter, who was watching the influence wrought by the pulpit utterances:

The effect upon the audience was plain to be seen. Some men listened with approval of it all, others smiled incredulously at times and again a trile deristively. In those passages where the Doctor touched in no uncertain language upon unmentionable vices some men looked angry and watched their young dangeters unessity. Some women looked autorished ers uneasily. Home women looked astonia redulous, others bid their faces and blushed.

daughters unessily. Some women looked asignished and incredulous, others hid their faces and bushed.

This professed Presbyterian reformer used language that a man possessed of the most ordinary discretion of manhood would have known was improper for the hearing of young people, and he uttered it in a s-nsational and exciting manner which made it the more offensive and corrupting.

I protest as a parent that if Dr. Parkhurst really proposes to repeat this offence against propriety that it is an imperative duty for the authorities of his church to take steps to shut off the threatened torrent of filth before it further defiles his pulpit. If Dr. Parkhurst is so constituted that he must talk of the social evil in words that cannot but inflame the imagination of the young of his flock he should be speedily sidetracked to some hall outside of his church, from which modest women can keep away and go elsewhere for their religious devotions.

If Dr. Parkhurst imagines that his present method of securing the spread of religion and the moral regeneration of this city is proper, let him study the pows when he makes his next entrance into the pulpit. It is no secret that some of the authorities of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church are offended at the clergyman's extraordinary discourse. If he keeps it up he will find that fathers and mothers will hold aloof from his pews, and keep their young ones from his church as if from a plague spot.

I say, again, that Dr. Parkhurst's discussion of the social evil was a disgrace to any Christian gentleman, that it was powerless to do any good, and that he deserves to be publicly rebuked for employing language of this character to an assemblage of decent persons.

any good, and that he deserves to be publicly rebuked for employing language of this char-acter to an assemblage of decent persons. Dr. Parkhurst ought to disinfect his mental apparatus before he again ascends his pulpit to preach. Photestant.

The Madison Square Diana and High Art. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: You have already commented on the stiff outline of the principal curve in the drapery of Diana of the Tower. I say it in all riousness, at first I thought that curve intended for ome fancifully shaped quiver or an oddly disposed cor succepts or the fixed contour of a sickle fliched from her elster goddess Ceres—as unchanging as the rim of a fire extinguisher carried on a messenger boy's back. In short, the notion of a shifting, wind swept garment outline is here used to express what most implies shiftiness of outline, wind-wafted drapery. Compare this curve with the curves of the drapery in Bougue-reau's "Zephyrus and Flora," and you have the point. At the great distance from the eye, with atmospheric conditions blurring the view, we cannot see the surface variations of the cameo worker that give all St. Gaulene's work its singular and exquisite beauty, but have to depend on the broad and simple interpretations given by mere sky outline, and I suppose this explain the trouble which all the same exists. Can't it be

## sured in the new Diana ! T. F. KELLY, 24 Park place.

Why Not Try the Garrote ! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the penalty of death by electricity is abandoned, why go back to the former way by hanging? Why not adopt the garrote, which has been long tried in Spain, has proved to be of certain and instantaneous effect, and without, as in the case of the guillotine, the objection of effusion of blood? Prejudice against the use of it merely because it is a Spanish invention seems to me very unreasonable and unpractical. Spain abolished hanging  $\psi_{a}$ horen) in 1834, over fifty years ago! Of course the convulsions attendant upon the agony of a violent death can, even though speedy, never be else than shocking to witness, but they are unavoidable and cannot be helped. Commiseration and sympathy on that account with the sufferer of the punishment seem to me to be misplaced and really nonsensical senti-mentality. How about the morderers' victims ! Should their sufferings and agonies be lost sight of ?

NEW YORK, March 17. Pronunciation in Our Schools, To the Epiton or The Sun-Sir: I would like to call your attention to a matter of which I may be very ignorant, but, nevertheless, as I have heard others argue the same, I come to you for information. I refer to the education of our children in the public schools. Some of my children attend Public School No. 39, Eas 125th street, and I very often hear them pronounce very familiar words in an out andish way, the quee thing about the matter being that, in speaking to people thing about the matter being that, in speaking to people whose education was taught them at a later day than my own, they tell me that they were instructed for nounce the words as I will try and illustrate, the funny point being that they now utter the words at I was taught thrty-alx years ago in the public achools. Here are some of the words For dog they most say dong, for new nieur; doll, doll, neighs, new, soft, saft; wrong, wrang; long, lang; wronch, remixe; long, tang; wrench, remixe; long, tang; wrench, remixe; long try, which were the founding here in the superior in the guestion; for what's the benefit or use in teaching children pronunciations which they do not apply in after life! Yours respectfully,

Maken 17.

Masonic-Bro. Holman and the Prince of

Prom the Wolurn Daily City Press.

The ties of the Masonic fra emity are world-wide in their indicence and cosmo-politan in their character. Frince and commoners share equally in their cherists and meet on equal footing under their anispures. A striking illustration of the close ness and sincerity of these brotherly affiliations is odered in the following communication which the editor of the Wolsen Daily City Press recently received.

"Grand Secretary's Office Freenasons' Hall,
"Grand Secretary's Office Freenasons' Hall,
"Grand Queen Street,
"Lospoo, W. C. 3d Ma cb. 1892.

"Dear Sir and Baster, his Royal Highness the
Worshipful Grand Master, his Royal Highness the
Frince of Weier, to convey to Bruther C. Vey Holman
his anneers thanks for his kind letter confoling with
his Royal Highness on the death of the Duke of Clare
ence, Yours fraternally, "Assistant Grand Secretary,
"Bro, C. Vey Holman."

Strawber-You know that girl I've been calling on so much lately. Well, what do you think of this for a treasing gown? She just sent it around with a note. Singerly-That's fine. What does she say in the note rear it every night.

Losing Her Grip. From the Clouk Review,

Mrs. Witherby—Mrs. Plankington doesn't dress so eil as she used to, does she? Mrs. Hanger—Mo. Since her husband signed the ledge she hasn't the bold on him that she used to have.

We played at cards, my love and L. I took her hand, no one was by, Then drew—I drew her nearer ma.

And, such a queenly maid was als.

When to her cheeks the blood did rush I cought, and haid, a royal fineb.

SUNREAMS

—A fish dealer in Bath, Me, on cutting open appeared found eight twentypenny nails in the research of the largest camellia plants ever answall now growing in a nursery near Birmingham, Englash It quite fills a large greenhouse. Some 2,000 buds have been trimmed from the tree, and it etill has 4,000. en trimmed from the trial paper makes noted a memorial in agricultural paper makes noted a mmense increase in the number of sheep in Ambrea in the last two or three years, and of the enormes to it has been a the last two or three years, and of the enormes to it. velopment of the grazing capabilities of the commy.
The estimated number of sheep in Australia in 1801

The estimated number of aneep in Australia in 1891 to 60,000,000, against 81,000,000 in 1884.

—Porty-eight tons of supplies were bauled from be lin Falls, N. H., to Danforth's Camp, a sportsman to sort at Lake Parmachence, Me., this srason, at me pense of \$1,000. The hunters who visit Parmachence of \$1,000. ive high, and some of them have a sweet tooth fer to

live high, and some of them have a sweet tools, for the pounds of candy disappeared there has year.

—It is said that many of the German colonists on the Volga River who are sufferers from the Russian familia in order to save fuel, have dug holes in the front. in order to save rue, have dug noises in the ground subterranean shelters in which they burrow little form. They form, undoubtedly, the only instance of civiling people who to-day are living the lives of trogic yie, —A new orchid, long sought for, which is to imme-— A new orchid, long sugar to, and the tallies the name of the Right Hon, Joseph Chamberias, who has a passion for orchids, and almost always who has a passion for orchids, has been discovered as wears one in his buttonhole, has been discovered as brought to England. It was found by the agent of a English firm in the Merapi Mountains, and is named the Capringatium Chamberlaintanum. the Opripedium Chamberlainlanum.
—Many African travellers have faith in the comme

cial development of Africa. Among the founders of the British East Africa Company, who contributed man than \$2,000,000 to carry on its work, are found and well-known travellers and authorities as Sir John 128, who contributed \$1,000; Sir F. DeWinton, \$3,000; R. Holmwood, \$5,000, and G. S. Mackennia, \$25,000.

—A burean of press clippings in London has received the royal "command" to furnish twenty distinctions the royal "command" to furnish twenty distinctions. cial development of Africa. Among the founders of the

of newspaper cuttings from every periodical in the world, so far as obtainable, referring to the death Prince Albert Victor. The sets are to be pasted seek in separate album. The section devoted to America a separate album. The section of the collection if the clippings should make a very edifying collection if the clippings is faithful in obeying the command. -Mr. Chandler, the American whose hunting axplets

in the neighborhood of Killma-Njaro have been to rded in THE SUR, Will accompany the expedition to for the leadership of Lient. Von Höhnel which is tomed for Mount Kenia, which lies exactly under the equity in East Africa, and is supposed to be the second his est mountain of the Continent. The party will make est mountain of the Continent. The party will mais a coareful survey of that region, and will then cross the unknown country of the Masai and Galla peoples us Logh, on the Jub River, near the coast. The expelis well equipped for the taking of all kinds of ob

errations.

—A new "letter card" has just been issued by the his. ish Post Office. It is a copy of our letter-sheet ides, and is spoken of as filling "a much-felt want." The idea is make it possible to send short notes without the pulicity of a post card and at less cost than a letter. The letter card simply folds once, across the middla sat the edges can be gummed down. The space available the edges can be guinned down. The space available for writing is 6% by 4% inchos. The cards are sold at ten for a shilling. The British post card, by the way costs a trifle over a halfpenny, the postage. The card usually sell at the rate of two for three cents will ours sell at one cent each. The British Post Office charges for the card as well as the cent postage.

—An interesting little story, with a touch of romans and a possible bearing on the "affinity" notion, is the of the marriage last week in Lincoln, Neb., of least Rakestraw of Geneva, Neb., and Mrs. Catherine Raine of Silver Creek, Col., bride and groom being each of years old. Forty years ago they were lovers in they native village in Ohio. The course of their love range little lumpy, and later the course of their lives led apark. They did not see or hear of each other from early youth until a few months ago. Mrs. Raines had had three husbands, and Mr. Rakestraw four wives in the mean time, but at the meeting both were unencur red. The old love blazed furiously, and the two wers narried, and it is possible, considering their ages, the the story may end all right by their living happly ere

-it is one thing to have the grip in town or anywhen on the mainland within reach of a doctor, and another thing to be stricken with the disease on a remote bled the sea. On a Thursday morning recently the inhabitants of Grand Manan, a large, well populated islant off the Maine coast, observed a single fire—the sixt signal—burning on Three Isles, six miles seaward, but as a gale was blowing and the sea running high nobely could land there. On Sunday evening a physician secompanied by three stordy oarsmen in a dory, reached the isles in a blinding snow storm. Fifteen of the sixteen inhabitants were sick abed, leaving one may barely able to crawl to the headland and keep the signal burning. It was three days before weather moderated sufficiently to allow the relief party to return home, and in that time the sick were relieved. —The other afternoon a reporter in a stroll up Broad-way from Twenty-third to Thirty-third street met be ess than eight men who have in late years held th most prominent and responsible office under the Pederal Government in New York city. They were ap-Collector Tom Murphy, head of the port in Gen. Gran time; ex-Collector Merritt of Ogdensburg, who was Collector in Gen. Hayes's time; ex-Collector tor: ex-Collector Daniel Magone, who closed up Clare land's Administration; ex-Collector Joel B. Erhard, Harrison's first Collector; ex-Collector J. Siont Fassett, Harrison's second Collector, and Francis Hendricks, the Hedden, and Erhardt are New York city me: others are hayseeders. Mr. Murphy is not as well of in this world's goods as he was when he was appointed Collector; Gen. Merritt is richer; Mr. Robertson is not poor by any means; Mr. Hedden is about as Mr. Murphy; Mr. Magone is a little better off; Col. Erhardt is just about the same; Fassett was in too short a time to be money, and Mr. Hendricks has always been known as thrifty man, and has a fortune in his own right,

. Transactions at Chickemauga.

From the Rochester Democral and Chronicla.

Boon after the battle of Chickamauga a "Johnny" went about the streets of New Orleans accosting every man who wore the blue with "Didn't Longstreet give you halst Chickamauga?" Gen. Butler called the exultant rebel before him and told him he either could take the oath of allegiance or go to Ship Island for two years. Johnny deliberated, but finally agreed to take the oath. When he had sworn to support the Constitution, he turned to Gen. Butler and exclaimed: "Now we are both loyal citizens, ain't we, General?" "Well; I trust so," said Gen. Butler. "Then," said Johnny, "I want to ask you if Longstreet didn't give us hal at Chickamauga?" From the Rochester Democrat and Chr

Good for the Souls.

From the Atlanta Constitution There is a great revival going on in our midst. Last Wednesday night the groceryman got up in meeting and said: "Brethren I'm the man who furnished the orphan assium wasn't worth six cents."

When he sat down another feller jumped up and said: "Brethren, I want to make a clean breast of it. I'm the man who stole the meat that he furnished to the orphan asylum. I'ray for us!"

Eloped with Three Girls.

From the S. Louis Republic.

Lincoln, Neb., March 15.—William Winegat, a young man with Mormonistic tendencies ran away yesterday with Laura Meechan, Itilite and Minnie Lobaugh, girls of fifteen and sixteen. He also stole a neighbor's horse, bought a prairie schooner, and when over taken to-day was peacefully enjoying his new position as head of a harom. When brought back, the Lobaughs' father attempted to shook Winegar, but was prevented by the officers.

An Indignant Burglar.

Pron the Washington Ecening Star.

This morning about 3 o'clock a burglar risited Johnston's drug store, corner of Tenthand O streets, and instead of entering through the regularly provided doorway after ringing the night bell, he climbed over the transom and was about to help himself, when his noise aroused the clerk, who throw his best at the intruder. "You've got a check to throw your boot at me," was the remark of the burglan who said "Good night," and departed. From the Washington Evening Star.

One of the Penalties. From the Chicago Daily Tribuna

The little boy picked nimself out of the pud-dle where his rude playmates had thrown him-He wiped the mud from his velvet trousers, his silk stockings, and his lace collar and straightened out his long, golden curis as well as their demoralized and bedraggled condition would permit would permit
"This," he said, bitterly, "is what comes of being mamma's little pet!"

Facts for Philosophers.

From Truck The power of a girl of seventeen over a man of forty is only equalled by the power of a wo-man of thirty over an eighteen-year-old boy.

From Truth.

She-My darling, I have a terrible piece of news for you. Papa has lost everything. He (rising to go)—Oh, no, no hasn't. He still has you

One Thing Left.

An Futhusiust. Should Paderewski p.zy Tehn kowski. 'Twould make me'feel soft ski I'd have to leave the operationski

And take a nipof whish An ugly cough, even when it appears deep seated, an be alieviated, if not immediately removed, by Br. B. Jayne's Expectorant, a popular and impediation remody for bronchist and asthmatic affections, and or lifty years an approved helper for all ling companies.